Omaba, The Bee Building, 8, Omaba, Corner N and 33th Streets, Council Builds, 12 Pearl Street, Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce, New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15 Tribune Building, Washington, 513 Fourteenth street, CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and ditorial matter should be addressed to the

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the Com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. The Ree B'lding, Farnam and Seventeenth Sts.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska. State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tszchuck, secretary of The Bes
Publishing Company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Datay Bes
for the week ending May 24, 1890, was as fol-

Iows:
Sunday, May 18
Monday, May 19
Thesday, May 20
Wednesday, May 21
Thursday, May 22
Friday, May 22 Baturday, May 24...

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 24th day of May. A. D. 1880.

[Seal.] Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Donglas. Ss.
George R. Tzschsek, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Darky BFE for the month of May 1880, 18,000 copies; for June, 1880, 12,838 copies; for July, 1880, 18, 28 copies; for August, 1880, 18,531 copies; for September, 1880, 18,710 copies; for October, 1880, 18,107 copies; for November, 1880, 19,10 copies; for December, 1880, 20,048 copies; for January, 1800, 19,555 copies; for February, 19,310 copies; for December, 1880, 20,048 copies; for January, 1800, 19,555 copies; for February, 1890, 19,561 copies; for March, 1890, 29,815 copies; for April, 1800, 2),564 copies.

George B. Tzschuck.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3d day of May, A. D., 1890. [Seal.] N. P. Fein, Notary Public.

SINGLE COPY POSTAGE RATES. S-page paper 12-page paper 16-page paper 20-page paper 24-page paper THE weekly bank statement shows the

banks now hold \$3,471,000 in excess of legal requirements. THE earthquake in Montana followed immediately after the democratic big

reserve has increased \$1,458,000. The

four were thrown out of the state courts. IT is a significant fact that Mr. Owens income tax bill fixes a schedule which will not touch the congressional salary.

AMID the clash of battle, the charge and counter charge on passenger rates, the freight tariff continues business at the top notch.

A MONUMENT to the author of the "Star Spangled Banner" is projected in Baltimore. This is an encouraging sign of reviving loyalty in the chief city of Maryland.

FIVE of the eight grand jurors who shouted for Broatch are either "full" or honorary members of the T. E. clubmostly full when they are shouting. That's not much of a straw.

Another bogus count who captured an American wife is resting in a Philadelphia jail for grossly libeling her. It is cheering to note that justice occasionally lands with both feet on the right

PARTIES desiring appointments as census enumerators will please call early at Con Gallagher's private office. All that will be required is an endowment house pledge that the applicant will work with the combine in the next city election.

THE alliances and traffic arrangenterits recently made by the Union Pacific promise to open up much needed commercial avenues between this city and the southwest within a year. The welding of branch roads will prove advantageous to the jobbing interests of Omaha and Nebraska.

THE people of Solomon Valley, Kansas, extensively advertised a meeting to pray for rain, and the desired moisture dropped twenty-four hours in advance of the gathering. This incident goes to prove that the newspapers discount prayers as a means of reaching and convincing the weather department.

The school book trust announces with becoming modesty that its object is to reduce the cost of book manufacture and give the purchasers the benefit of the reduction. Indeed if the assertions of the members are to be believed, there is danger that the combine will die of enlargement of the heart.

HAVING issued an order for sufficient smokeless powder ammunition to supply one million men, the Czar hastily assures neighboring powers that he is a man of peace. In fact he would not raise a hand to prevent them from carving each other. This will not prevent him from participating in the division of the spoils.

NATHAN KILLEM GRIGGS, the sweet troubadour of the Blue, sings merrily about railroad extensions in the northwest. As a Burlington attorney he is in position to woo the muses for the secret recesses of the corporation and thrill the public with mighty projects. In the matter of constructing air lines to Helena or elsewhere Mr. Briggs has no superior.

SECTION twenty-three, chapter sixtynine, of the compiled ordinances provides that iron instead of wooden poles shall be used in the business district of the city by street railways using electricity as a motive power. The law provides that street railways then in existence "may erect wooden poles for the suspension of wires therefrom, and shall be allowed six months from the date of the passage of this ordinance to substitute the same by Iron poles." The Omaha street railway company accepted the conditions of this ordinance May 21, 1889, but no steps have been taken to comply with its provisions. On the contrary the company is now placing wooden poles within the prohibited district,

MUST BE BROKEN UP.

We are informed that Councilman Olsen proposes to call THE BEE into court under the libel laws because we have seen fit to charge that he and six other republican councilmen are members of a corrupt combination with democrats banded together to ladle out the municipal patronage to spoilsmen, and play into the hands of boodling contrac-

Now we hope Mr. Olsen will proceed at once and give THE BEE a chance to thoroughly expose the operations of the council combine in the courts. Mr. Olsen is decidedly sensitive. No charge of boodling has been made against him individually, but he is charged with associating with men who have been notoriously in the market to the highest bidder. If Mr. Olsen has any respect for himself, he will, without further delay, cut loose from such associations. Men

are known by the company they keep. When an honest man finds himself in the company of rogues and thieves he will shake their acquaintance just as quick as he can. Mr. Olsen certainly cannot be ignorant of the questionable methods by which the combine was organized, and he can hardly be excused for keeping in with men who are scheming night and day to fileh money out of the pockets of the taxpayers, plotting to make money by playing into the hands of contractors and trying to earn perquisites from frauchised corporations.

There is boodling and boodling. A man need not necessarily hold up a contractor in broad day light to be classed as a boodler. The charter expressly provides that any officer of the city or any councilman who shall directly or indirectly become a party to any contract, work or letting to the city, or shall furnish materials for any contractor on public works in the city is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be removed from office besides being fined or imprisoned, or both.

In defiance of this provision several members of the combine have been interested with contractors and furnishing materials to contractors and franchised corporations. These councilmen have voted thousands of dollars into the pockets of such corporations and if the power of the courts is not invoked for the protection of tax payers and the combine is not broken up this city will drift on to bankruptey.

The only wonder is that mem like Olsen and Shriver have closed their eyes and ears when such nefarious schemes of plunder are concected under their very noses. . The wonder is that our citizens have been indifferent when the council committee meetings, which formerly were held in the council chamber are now held in dark-lantern and starchamber meetings to which nobody outside of the combine has access, and the vital affairs of this city are being discussed and decided by Broatch's club of oath-bound conspirators and roustabouts.

THE BEE has made its reputation as a fearless foe of rogues and boodlers in public office, and it proposes now as heretofore to stand between the tax payers and the plunderers who are banded together to rob and despoil them. In the performance of duty it will assume all risks and take all the consequences. The unholy combine in the council must be broken up, either by the withdrawal of members who desire to keep their skirts lean, or through an appeal to the by tax-paying citizens.

CENSUS IMPERTINENCES. Next week the census enumerators

throughout the country will begin their

work. It is a delicate and difficult task at best, and the eleventh census will be peculiarly so by reason of the unusual extent and character of the inquisition required as to the personal affairs of the people. Most of the questions of this kind are of a nature worse than impertinent, and some of them are justly denounced as an outrageous violation of the personal rights of the citizen. For example, the census taker must ask of every person: Whether suffering from acute or chronic disease, with cause of disease and length of time afflicted; whether defective in mind, sight, hearing or speech, or whether crippled, maimed or deformed, with name of defect; a prisoner, convict, homeless child, or pauper. The extremely offensive nature of these inquiries is obvious, and it is reasonably questioned whether the government has the right to propound them and make the refusal to answer a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. It certainly seems a very unwarrantable invasion of individual rights, not at all in harmony with free government, to demand under penalty of prosecution and punishment that the unfortunate invalid shall disclose the nature of his or her malady which has been carefully guarded as a secret with which the world has nothing to do; that those afflicted with any physical malformation or mental peculiarity must allow it to become a matter of public record, no matter however mortifying it may be to them to do so; and that the secrets of the sick room and the facts regarding diseases known only to the sufferer and the doctor shall be laid bare to a stranger, perhaps to become sooner or later of public notoriety. No less objectionable is the ques tion relating to crime and pauperism, which if truthfully answered would bring disgrace to many people who are now leading honest and upright lives.

If all the information sought by these inquiries could be obtained with absolute accuracy, the small benefit to be derived from it would not justify so autocratic an inquisition, but nothing is more certain than that this offensive questioning will elicit very little truth, and when the compilation of alleged facts is made it will be utterly valueless. Other questions relating to private affairs are these: Is the house you live in hired, or is it owned by the head or a member of the family? If owned by the head or a member of the family is the house free from mortgage incumbrance? If the house is owned by head or member of family and mortgaged, what is postoffice address of owner? In addition to these questions each person owning a house or farm will be required to report the amount owed on mortgage, judgment note, confession of judgment or crop lien, the value of the mortgaged prop-

erty the rate of interest, and the

purposes of the causes and debtedness. Unquestionably a tion of this information, if trustworthy, would be of value, but is it the business of the government to inquire into the private reasons of the citizen for getting into debt? And if it be granted that such inquiry is legitimate, what possible benefit could come of the knowledge if it should be entirely reli-

The probability is that a very large number of people will refuse to answer the most offensive and objectionable of these questions, and that an equally large number will not answer them truthfully. The former class the government may prosecute, though it would impose an interminable task on the courts, but it is very likely before the prosecutions became numerous a decision by the supreme court as to the constitutionality of this unprecedented legislation would be invoked, and there can be very little doubt, in the opinion of some able lawyers, as to what the result would be.

THE RETAILERS' CONVENTION. The convention of retail merchants held in Omaha during the past week was in many respects notable. In these times of trusts and trade combinations, the retailers are forced by circumstances to organize in self-defense. It is a race for self-preservation, in which the strong and united survive and the weak and disorganized go to the wall. Aside from the business features of the assembly, it was the means of bringing the jobber and retailer gether, renewing and cementing business and social friendships and cultivating acquaintances that must prove advantageous to the commercial interests of the state.

The convention approved a draft of a bill to be presented to the next legislature proposing a radical change in the exemption laws. Under existing law a homestead valued at not more than two thousand dollars, with all necessary appurtenances, including one hundred and fifty acres of land if outside the corporate limits of a city or village, or two lots in a city, is exempt from execution for all debts except mortgage or mechanic's lien. Sixty days' wages of the head of a family are also exempt from garnishment. The merchants' bill proposes to reduce the homstead valuation to five hundred dollars. It seems to us that this amount is altogether too low. A five hundred dollar exemption would work immeasurable hardships on hundreds of people of moderate means who are struggling against adversity through no fault of their own. Any head of a family who has acquired a home valued at two thousand or even less cannot be classed among the dishonest, and it would be unjust to deprive his wife and family of a home. It is within the power of the merchants to compel the dishonest to pay up by refusing credit. The reduction of the salary exemption to fifty dollars instead of sixty days' pay would work a greater reform in the interest of honesty than the proposed homestead exemption.

Some of the merchants posses a mistaken idea regarding the amendment to the garnishee law passed by the last legislature. The law does not affect the col-It simply prevents a creditor from dier constituents are not personally intaking advantage of the laws of neighboring states to attach the salaries of citizens of Nebraska. It aimed to remedy an abuse which subjected employes of interstate railroads residing in this state to the exactions of mercenary justice shops in Iowa. This class of fee sharks made it a practice to buy bills against railroad employes in Nebraska and attach their salaries under the lowa law, frequently subjecting honest men to costly annoyance, even to the loss of their situations. Merchants gained nothing by this species of coercion. The fee mills were the only ones to profit by the odious practice which

the law suppressed. No class in the state feels more keenly the excessive local freight rates than the retail merchant. While it is true that the purchaser pays the toll, the merchants realize that the added cost seriously affects their sales. They therefore join with the producers and consumers in demanding such a reduction of railroad rates as will place Nebraska as nearly as practicable on an equality with Iowa.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES. It is probable that within less than a generation Washington city will be one of the great educational centers of the world, if not the greatest. The Catholies now have a national university there which ranks with the best institutions of its kind, having a most liberal endowment that will enable it to extend its scope as circumstances shall demand. The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church recently gave their official endorsement to the project of establishing at the national capital a Methodist university with an endowment of two million dollars, and a site has already been offered. Undoubtedly other religious denominations will in time emulate the example of the Catholics and the Methodists in locating national seats of learning in Washington. But the project which has an interest for the whole people is that proposed in a bill a short time since introduced in the senate by Mr. Edmunds "to establish the University of the

United States." This measure provides for an appropriation by congress of half a million dollars for the purchase of grounds and the erection of university buildings, and that five million dollars shall be set aside as a perpetual fund, the income of which is to be used for the maintenance of the university. The institution would be controlled by a board of regents composed of the president and his cabinet, the chief justice of the supreme court, and twelve citizens, no two of them residents of the same state, to be appointed by concurrent resolution of congress. The institution would be open to all eligible persons without regard to race, color, citizenship or religious belief, and while the study of theology is not prohibited it is provided that no special sectarian belief or doctrine shall be taught or promoted. The idea of a university of this kind is

not of recent date. More than ten years ago it was suggested by the then president of Cornell, Andrew D. White, and at that time encountered some vigorous opposition lookby President Eliot of Harvard. But within the past year President Harrison has received communications from officers and professors of wellknown American colleges, and from other sources urging the foundation of a national institute at Washington that would provide facilities for a higher education, equal to the best universities of Europe. The plan recommended is that the principal colleges of the United States should detail instructors, lecturers and professors for duty at certain periods of the year, during which they should be at Washington. The faculty thus created would be composed of the most able and learned instructors in the country and the curriculum would be as advanced, thorough and complete as can be found in the best universities of modern Europe. The American past graduate would thus have in his own country an institution that would enable him to obtain the highest education in ethics, law, letters or science without going abroad, and while undoubtedly a considerable number of Americans will always go to Europe to finish their education, such a national university as is proposed would keep many in the country who would otherwise go abroad and would be of inestimable value to the great number of ambitious scholars who could not incur the expense of attending a European uni-

The present congress may not take any action looking to the founding of the proposed national university. It is more than probable that it will not. But it is hardly to be doubted that at some time in the future such an institution will be established, for there is obviously very much better and stronger reasons in favor than is opposition to it. Meantime it is most gratifying to note the growing public interest in behalf of supplying in this country the opportunity to obtain an education as thorough and complete as can be had in the best universities of

THE bill in congress to establish the Chickamaga and Chattanooga national military park ought to pass. The proposal to dedicate the scene of some of the most memorable and momentous conflicts of the war of the rebellion to the purpose of perpetuating in marble and bronze the record of American prowess in battle appeals to the patriotism of every citizen, and especially to the people of the west, whose fathers sons and brothers won imand perishable glory on those historic fields. Nowhere was western valor more conspicuous than at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and the record it made constitutes one of the most glorious chapters in the history of the great struggle for national preservafields consecrated by an unsurpassed heroism should, be set apart as a perpetual object lesson in loyalty, patriotism and valor, ornamented with such memorials as the states whose sons fought there shall erect to commemorate their deeds, and preserved for the instruction and inspiration of generations to come. There is scarcely a representative, relection of debts incurred in Nebraska. marks the Washington Post, whose solterested in the bill to create this park, and undoubtedly every western representative has such soldier constituents. The cost of establishing the park will not be large, but whatever the sum necessary it will be accepted by the country as a judicious and proper expenditure.

THE event of national interest on Decoration day will be the dedication of the Garfield memorial at Cleveland, for which very elaborate preparations have been made. There will participate in the ceremonies the president and vice president of the United States, members of the cabinet, senators and representatives, judges of the supreme court, governors of states, officers of the army and navy, and distinguished citizens from various parts of the country, so that it will be essentially a national affair, al though the memorial was erected from popular_subscriptions. But it is altogether appropriate that the event should be given a national character, for the soldier and statesman whose cruel and untimely taking off filled the nation with sorrow was worthy of such honor. It is nearly nine years since with most impressive obsequies in the presence of surviving thousands the mortal remains of James A. Garfield were consigned to the tomb. Next Friday in the same city there will be rejoicing at the completion of a monument to the martyred president that will stand through ages, a worthy and fitting testimony of a people's affection for a justly distinguished and honored citizen. It will be a most memorable occasion in the not uneventful history of the metropolis of northern

WHEN Tom Cook received his appointment as census supervisor, the Nebraska delegation in congress demanded that he should submit to their dictation of men for enumerators. In other words he was, by virtue of the appointment, to be simply a salaried figurehead. Our statesmen at Washington looked upon census appointments as official patronage, and they saw a opportunity of strengthening their fences in the state by putting their heelers on the government pay rolls. Had Cook possessed a spinal column he would have referred the congressional delegation to a place of allconsuming fire. But he took the job, probably because he needed it. And what is the re-sult? If one of Cook's disgusted friends is to be believed, the Vandervoort-Broatch secret combine has dictated the appointment of every enumerator for the city of Omahn! By this means Broatch will attempt to sack the city for his little lonely boomlet, while Vandervoort, the tale-bearer, will strengthen the Tammany organization preparatory to the next councilmanic campaign. Thus is shown the wheels within wheels which our congressional delegation is lubricating But when the chickens come home to roost they will find the doors and windows barred against them.

is advancing steadily under the support and patronage of interested governments, The Mexican railway is being pushed to Guatemala and will eventually penetrate Columbia, where it will connect with the Peruvian and Brazilian road. Beford ble that all of the republics of the new world will be welded together by bands of steel.

Right You Are. Philadelphia Enquirer. What is wanted in congress is more states-

manship and less politics. Familiar With Its Contents.

The "original package" is wonderfully popular in Iowa, although there is nothing origi nal in its contents for the Iowa prohibitionist. He has tasted 'em before. To be Handled With Care,

St. Louis Republic. A number of senators and members of congress insist on premature fooling with the loaded "original package" decision. Political

funerals will follow in the regular order.

Are You Going to Fight Again? The spirit of the old south is not dead-in deed, it is reviving, and if we mistake not the spurious reform which is being attempted apon our civilization will yet meet a death

A Boom in Tar and Feathers. New York Commercial Advertiser.

blow at its hands.

Will Resurrect the Bucketeers. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The bull market is on the side of the Chi cago board of trade in its fight with the bucket shops. When the market changes, however, the defunct bucket shops will all come to life again, whether the board re-

business at the old stand and in the old way, Demand for a Free Education.

New York Mail and Express., The fact that President Harrison has had 600 applicants for the two appointments of cadets-at-large-one at West Point, the other at Annapolis-that he has power to make this year, is a significant indication of the extreme popularity of the military and naval service with virile Young America.

Rough on the Supreme Court.

Kansas City Times. The opinion of the supreme court, ren dered vesterday without dissent, that dressed beef has the same rights as the local butcher, will be accepted everywhere but in Kansas, some of whose citizens have recently expressed the belief that a supreme court decision isn't very good anyway.

Now Here Is an Honest Confession.

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph. Mississippi is going to have a constitutional convention, the plain purpose of which will be to hit upon a plan under which it will be possible for the white minority of the people of that state to legally control its affairs, even though the black majority shall all go to the polls, as they will some of these days. With this purpose of the convention every intelligent and patriotic person with any knowl tion. It is most appropriate that the edge of the real condition of affairs in Mississippi will sympathize.

> Put Away on Ice. Fremont Tribune.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mayor Broatch was knocked out of the box in Omaha for renomination as chief executive of the metropolis, he is still having himself talked about in a desultory sort of way in connection with the governorship. There is a suspicion abroad, however, that Dick Berlin and his seductive side whiskers will loom up in the Douglass convention with delegates moh favoring him for the I ernorship to put Brontch's boom away on ice.

The Mormon Confiscation Case.

New York Sun. No detailed discussion of the decision is possible without the the text of the opinions. From the public abstracts, however, which are very meagre, we gather that the majority of the court justify the confiscation proceed ings on the ground that the property taken was used to sustain the practice of polygamy in defiance of the national laws. The dis senting judges concede the power of congress to suppress polygamy and punish it as a crime; but they deny that this can be done in the manner provided for in the Edmunds act, which substantially adjudged the Mormon church guilty, without giving it a judic ial hearing, and then proceed to appropriate its property to government uses.

The case is one of the most important ever decided by the supreme court.

Minnesota's Dressed Beef Law

New York Commercial Advertiser, It hardly required the legal acumen supposed to characterize the supreme court of the United States to discover the total un constitutionality of the Minnesota law for bidding the importation of dressed beef into the state. The law in question forbade, so far as its mere language went, the sale in Minnesota of any beef that had not been slaughtered in the state and that had not been inspected twenty-four hours before slaughte ing. The flimsy pretense of the law was to exclude diseased cattle. But its real intent and palpable effect was to convert neighbor ing states into foreign countries and exclude their products by a Chinese wall. This wall the supreme court has effectually battered down, and it never did a better day's work.

The Women of Topeka. New York Tribune

An associated press dispatch affirms that the immediate effects of the "original package" decision, as witnessed in Topeka, Kan. have produced great indignation among prohibitionists, and that an organization of five hundred women has been formed for the purpose of making raids upon liquor saloons and thus "enforcing the state law," the supreme court of the United States to the contrary not withstanding. The dispatch conveys the impression, and can convey no other, that these women intend to begin a campaign of violence and plunder. That is to say, they intend to become lawbreakers. Proceedings of this description in civilized communities are seldom rewarded with even a brief success, while while the evil that they do lives long after them. A similar experiment was tried dur ing the winter in another state with the resylt of arousing general condemnation and disgust, and weakening the bonds of social order in that particular locality. We cannot conceive that any lasting advantage will be derived from a repetition of that experiment in Kansas.

Backboneless Representatives. Chienga Trib

How much better it would be for the country and for thomselves if these western members had less hope and more courage. Had they the manhood to vote what they believed the nation would not have seen for the first time in its history the spectacio in a time of profound peace, with no impending hostill ties, with no heavy war dobt pressing down on the revenues, with a great surplus in the treasury, with an overflowing revenue and no need for additional money, of congress passing a bill so increasing the tariff duties as to make them almost prohibitory and to add THE intercontinental railway project | hundreds of millions a year to the burdens of

American consumers when they had for years been clamoring for relief and declaring that the duties already imposed on them were to grievous to be borne.

This is what comes of a protection majority allowing Itself to be bulldozed and overawed by a tariff prohibition minority which is seekthe century closes it is more than proba- ing to impose on the party a creed which it has never adopted.

CONFERENCE COMMENT.

The state press has been very free in its commeat on the recent republican antimonopoly conference at Lincoln, and has, with the exception of a few railroad organs, heartily endorsed the action taken. The following extracts are from some of the leading state papers outside of Omaha:

Lincoln Call: One of the cardinal prin

ciples of the republican party is the right

protest and in Nebraska the party has to long laid down under every wrong and indig nity and accepted what was given whether good, bad or indifferent. The meeting of anti-monopoly republicans in this city was the first protest that has been filed b ers of the party in advance of a convention For years it has been the custom of the rank and file of the party to be defeated in conven-tion and to protest afterward. In this year the protest is given in advance and the re publican state committee has an opportunity o heed the protest and to let the intense dis content give way to confidence. The railroad wing of the republican party will cry down the protest for the simple reason that they have so controlled both the conventions and he machinery of the party as to have things their own way. They control these they are always in convention and there is no time in the year that they are not scheming and figuring on controlling party politics. An early convention that will require candidates Even before its passage the McKinley bill to stand the test of the campaign on their merits and a convention that will exclude the used a rise in the cost of clothing. An Iowa flocks of proxies such as made the last state convention a wrong and a disgrace to repubjury has just allowed one Wolffberger, a tooloving pedagogue, \$700 for a coat of tar and icanism, will be but justice to the party am-bring its ranks united for the fall campaign There is not a reason or excuse upon which the republican state committee can refuse this request except that they do not desire to lis on to the protest and desire to move blindly on doing the sole bidding of the railroad in luence. Not an interest of the party or an interest of an individual republican would be injured by calling an early convention. The ominant party in the state ought to be the sumes its quotations or not, and conduct first in the field with its best material at lead, with a ticket unassailable that would build the party as the campaign progressed Any reasonable republican who will stop hink knows that a campaign of this kind is the best possible campaign for the party to male and it is to secure such results that the pro test against old methods has been made. Kearney Hub: The proceedings of the

> earnestness of purpose which left no room to doubt the importance of the movement. The deliberations were earnest, the expressions of the conference dignified, and not given to empty or uncertain sound. The resolutions, which deal principally with the subject of railroad domination in politics, and corporaion control of the state board of transporta tion have already been published, and there is nothing in them that is unrepublican, or that gives encouragement for any movement outside of the party for the correction of any of the abuses complained of. It would have been just as well, perhaps, if the conference had let the McKinley bill alone, but that is a minor matter which cuts no figure in the main issue in this state, and it is not worth while to split hairs over it. The deoand for a convention not later than July and the appointment of a committee to call a state convention, if the demand be not con-plied with, is what might be called "heroi reatment" of an aggravated case, in which he patient is to be killed or cured by a single At first thought this no doubt will be dose. At first thought this no doubt this considered an extreme demand, and so it is; but the party can lose nothing by having an bacquage the issues are alearly convention, because the issues are already made, and nothing is involved beyond a personal choice of candidates. It remains yet to be seen whether the republican state central committe will call the convention as requested, but so far as any interest, of the party or the public is concerned, there is no reason why the committee should not do so. Kearney Enterprise: The Lincoln confer

Lincoln conference were marked with an

ence was the first act in a state campaign which will far surpass, in exciting feature and in downrigh importance, any politica contest Nebraska has yet seen. It is a cam paign of which no man can at this momen predict the result. When members of a dominant party assemble in convention to enter a solemn protest not against their opponents, but against public officials of their own ith and making the evidency must indee be great and serious. And so it is. But the work has only been begun. The Lincoln conference marked the beginning rather than the completion of the only movement that can possibly secure at one time the prosperity of e people and the continued the republican party in Nebraska. The declarations and the spirit of the Lincoln conference were high and patriotic, but the must be followed up by active work in every county from now until the hour when the regular state convention meets on July 8 And the aim and object of this sleepless tivity should be the election of delegates ab solutely free from all taint or suspicion of cor poration influence. If the spirit of the Lin coln conference goes out to the four corner of the state and results in the election of such a body, and if the convention does its wor thoroughly and fearlessly, then the people will get justice and the good name of th grand old party will be preserved. There is no time to be lost. The battle is to be hot and thick, but the stake is enormous to the peopl and to the party. Wrongs of which the people ple are tired will be righted at the next elec-tion. It is for the republican party to say whether it will bear the victorious standard or to be trampled under foot.

Plattsmouth Herald: The conference will be and is of vast importance to the repulican party from a political standpoint, ar every producer and shipper in the state. incessant agitation for lower freight rates that has been growing in volume each year has reached that point where the demands of the farmer must not only be heard, but relief must be granted. The agitation every day is magnified in the east by the press until No braskans are looked upon as species of an-archists ready to tear up the railroads and destroy foreign investments by absolute force capital is driven out of the country parm is done to every branch of business The professional agitator and fault-finder is an enemy to every public interest. reasonable man could ask for an Iowa rate, yet a fair reduction could be made that would silence the clamor, and would bring prosper ity to the people as well as the railways.

Norfolk News: 'The anti-monopoly repub lican convention made it certain that there will be an early state convention this year. In fact, it made it possible for Nebraska to have two republican state conventions thi year, if the state committee refuses to act republican state conventions this While this may be a threat that was unnecessary, the state committee will do well to hoed the warning. The great mass of repulneed the warning. The great mass of repub-licans want an early convention, and it is to the interest of the party to have one. Men must be nominated whose record and affilia-tions will bear the searching scrutiny of a long campaign or the party cannot hope to succeed. A party founded on such grand principles as was the republished and principles as was the republican party must have within its ranks plenty of men who are able and willing to right every wrong of which the people comptain, and these men must be placed in the forefront of the battle

Kearney Enterprise: The Lincoln confer ce has received a high compliment from the corporation press of the state. The Omaha Republican and the Lincoln State Journal ransack their vocabularies for words of scorn, savasam and invective to shower upon the de voted heads of men who inspired and led it This is the most convincing testimony to the genuineness of the anti-monopoly movement within the Republican party which could pos-sibly be offered. The light between the corporations and their servile tools on one ham and the real friends of Republicanism and o Nebraska on the other, was bound to couthis year. It has come already and it is w Corporation influence or the Republ can party must go down. Let the battle

Wahoo Wasp: We commend the proceed ngs and resolutions of the anti-monopoly cor-cention held in Lincoln this week to the carful reading of every farmer in this county We believe the time is near when deliverance is at hand, as they now have it in their power to secure what they desire by simply taking hold of the opportunities offered and controll-ing legislators and executive office 3. The convention was a representative convention of farmers who knew what they want and do not hesitate to say so in most vigorous terms. The state convention and the legislature which is to make the next laws of Nebraska,

will be composed of level headed, honest,

HOW TO CURE DIPHTHERIA.

Prepared for The Bee.

Diphtheria is rife and holding high carnival many parts of the city, and not a few of our children have already gasped to death in the clutch of the dread disease. Physicians encounter new cases of it every day, and it is feared, with some reason, that the malady is assuming the form of a wide-spreading epi-

With this in view, the writer seeks to give

the reading public a plain view of the cause

and nature of the disease, hoping thereby to

allay the apprehension of afflicted families,

because, perhaps, the disease is not so bad as

it seems, and to impress upon them the

ecessity of prompt and efficient treatment. Diphtheria is a contagious, infectious disease, arising from a specific morbifle germ, the precise nature and habits of which are as yet undetermined. But it is thought, in the light of recent researches. the bacillus diphtheriticus will soon be recognized and isolated. Diphtheria is commonly thought to be a disease of modern times, but it is not improbable that it flour ished with equal vigor in remote antiquity At least Arctaeus, a physician of the second century of the Christian era, described it minutely under the names of ulcus syriacu m and malum Egyptiacum; Syrian ulcer and Egytian disease. Later the Dutch doctor Hecker gives an account of an epidemic of malignant sore throat, which occurred in Holland in 1337. And so on, epidemies of this affliction have been described from time to time by different observers, but the discusse was known as evanche or angina maligno did not receive its present appellation till 1826, when Bretonnean, a French physician, made an exhaustive study of it, and named it diphtherite, from the Greek word diphtheres, a skin or membrane, and has reference to the false membrane which is characteris-tic of the disease. It is nearly always epidemic in character, that is, it rarely occurs in sporadic or scattered cases. There are many ooted questions concerning the nature and manner of propagation of diphtheria. Some observers hold that it is more readily grafted upon children than upon adults, others that this semblance is because children are more exposed to contagion. Some that the exuviae of contagion are widely diffusive, others that the of area infectious environment is small. And again it is believed by many that the disease is local in character, but the weight of medical opinion pronounces it an acute systemic or constitutional ovil. From all experience it is shown that the infantine or adolescent organism is more si ceptible to the force of the disease than the adult. And as a proof that diphther is contagious, only within narrow limits, it is lately reported that in a school where the boys were at one side of the room and the girls at the other, the malady broke our amongst the girls and left the boys tatally free from it. But there are many opposition instances to offset this. If the complaint is local grave systemic infection often super venes forthwith upon the start of the local trouble. This is said for the benefit of those and there are many amongst the non-medical public, who believe that diphtheria is only sore throat or that sore throat is diphtheria. The former is alway local, but the writer concurs in the belief the majority of the profession that the latter is always constitutional.

The affection is not limited to any season.

climate or special surrounding, but occurs in January or June, in rural or urban districts in the crowded tenement or in the well-me pointed private residence. In the country the germ of the disease takes up its abode, by preference, in the dung-hills, and from this base of supplies attacks the inhabitants of the adjacent houses. In the city pet animuls, dogs and lambs, parrots and pigeons, often com-municate the affection to their keepers, but the chief carrier of the micrope is sewer gas This is the element in which it delights abide. A sewered city is especially liable to epidemics of diphtheria and notwithstanding the excellence of sanitary plumbing, diphtheria is seen more frequently in modern improved houses than in houses with no plumbing at all. The mouldy wall and damp so offer a nidus for the principle of the discaand it is probable that the humid condition : the air and ground, for the past, few days a the up turning of fresh earth, account for the present prevalence of the malady in the with

The character of the disease is essentially unique, although there are multiple and varieties of symptoms. The bacteria, by choice, find lodgment in the mucous mem rare of the throat and fances, and devour ing the healthy tissue cause it to break down, when inflamatory action is excited, the direct product of which is the tough, tera cious exudate or false membrane, which not only covers the mucous surface, but dips down and implants itself firmly in the subjacen tissues. When this is forcibly removed, it leaves a scarred and bleeding track which soon becomes the site of a fresh exudate-syn-chronously with the appearance of the throat trouble, an abrasion of any other mucus or cutaneous surface of the body is covered by the characteristic membrane. The disease at the outset is marked by the

following general symptoms: Chill, fever, headache, stiffness of the jaws, pain and swelling in the lymphatic glands of the neck, painful swallowing, and a constantly increas-

ing desire to hawk and clear the throat

These symptoms develop in a few hou when, if the throat is inspected, it is seen be more or less covered by the whitish o'al-ing. Some of this is detached and expelled by the patient during his repeated efforts at clearing the throat, and here is the chief danger to the physician and attendants. who frequently stand in the path of the fly ing spatum. Since the latter is highly contagious, not a few physicians have thus, by contact with it, contracted the disease and succumbed to its ravages. The above names symptoms continue, ordinarily, for about eight days, unless the disease is malignant from the start and destroy the life patient in forty-eight hours, or unless it accompanied by grave constitutional infection or blood poisoning. A person who is the sub lect of a mild or severe attack of diphtheria equally prone to its various complications These complications do not appear, usually till the patient seems quite recovered from his sickness. Then he finds himself the subect of paralysis of the throat, with difficulty or total inability to swallow, paralysis of the oyes, which may thus become permanently crossed, of the limbs or side, or of the bladder, and lastly, paralysis of the heart, that is, rate of pulsation becomes lowered from the normal of sixty to eighty to from twenty to forty per min-ute. This latter affection is oc-casionally attended by fatality, but complete recovery from all these effects is the rule. Diphtheria is always a danger-ter discovery from the control of the confatality, bus effects ous disease, its mortality being about to percent. It is a disease of debility, and health) cent. It is a disease of debility, and healthy persons are much less subject to it than the weak and delicate, and one attack predis-poses to another. The treatment should be prompt and efficient, a sustaining diet of whisky, milk, eggs and bouillion being the first care. The medication is local; gargling or swabbing the threat with one or other as-tringent or medical. tringent or germicide, and general; the useagents which destroy and eliminate the teria from the system. Vaporizing a mixture of coal tar and turpentine is a proper mea of disinfecting the apartment of the sick. practicable, all persons, but the physical the nurse, should be excluded from The treatment should, of course, a be intrusted to a wise and judic physician, who will employ those remedies which are the best known methods of combating the disease. F. K. MCHPHY, M. D.

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